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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William has replied to the dispatch sent to him by the Czar on the former's birthday. === Nineteen persons have been drowned by the capsizing of two boats off Havre. A conflict between the police and a party of men who attacked a farmer is reported from Ireland, ____ The failure of a London china merchant is announced. - Ruchdi Pacha, the Turkish statesman, is dead.

Domestic .- The funeral of the poet Longfellow took place at Cambridge yesterday. === Many buildings were burned at Richmond, Va. := John Lewis had his head blown off in a mill at Scranton. - William Booker was killed by a collision between trains at Knoxville, Tenn. Dr. Von Klein, of Hamilton, Ohio, made an affidavit that Dr. Lamson was in the habit of prescribing acouste recklessly. === General Swaim's report on the Mason trial was completed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- President White has given his opinion to a TRIBUNE reporter on the present condition of Cornell University and its prospects. - A sneak thief entered Mr Mapleson's rooms. at the New-York Hotel, yesterday, and stole jewelry valued at \$1,000; he was arrested. === The brokers who came to blows at the New-York Mining Stock Exchange, on Saturday, explained the situation. = Mr. Beecher spoke in favor of Chinese temigration and in (regard to the government of rities; the Rev. Arthur Brooks preached on Lessons from the Burned Church"; Bishop Huntington, on "Sitting in Heavenly Places"; the Rev. Dr. Rossiter told the history of the North Presbyterian Church, === Several labor meetings

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indieate clear weather, followed by mereasing cloudiness and possibly ram or snow. Thermemeter yes terday: Highest 49°; lowest, 36°; average, 43°,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The important Mississippi election case of Lynch against Chalmers is likely to come before the House soon, as the arguments before the sub-committee have been ended. We shall then know whether or not, in passing upon the qualifications of its own members, Congress is bound to follow the construction which a State court places upon State election laws.

The pushing to get on the trains at the elevated railroad stations is not only annoying, but dangerous, and the wonder is that more accidents like the one by which a child lost its life on Saturday do not occur Travel ought to be safe before it is rapid, and the breathless haste at the stations, which the trainmen aggravate by their tries and their actions, is entirely uncalled for.

If the Brooklyn Bridge should prove to be an absolute failure, it is certain that no one would be found to blame for it. The line of defence is indicated already by the reply which the engineer has made to General Newton, who has recently pointed out certain objectionable features of the structure. He declares that the results complained of are caused by the insufficiency of the original plans and estimates, coupled with the attempt to build for six millions a work that would cost more than twice as much.

The huge efforts which the English people are making to regain something like the position which they held in the musical world about 300 years ago, when they were, perbaps, second only to the Italians, are described in Mr. Smalley's London letter. If the present movement, supported as it is by Royalty, the Established Church, the Cabinet Ministers and both Houses of Parliament, does not end in something great, it will indicate that the people really care nothing for music, or that ey think they already have enough schools which are too poorly cared for.

In these days, when so many bank cashiers, bank directors, Sunday-school teachers and New-Jersey town officers have subjected the condence which the community has long had in be integrity of business men to a severe strain, the reassuring to read of the way in which a irm in this city has recently met obligations that no longer were legal. The house failed in 1878, and compromised with its creditors for twenty cents on the dollar. It has just

now sent to each creditor a check for the other 80 per cent of the debt, with interest. This is a novel and pleasant experience which does not often thrill business men.

The annoyances which the residents of this city endure from snowfalls which are expected and paid for in advance are severebut our trials are not so great as those which people bear who live in places where the winters are generally free from snow. The helpless condition of Constantinople under such circumstances is vividly described in a letter from our regular correspondent in that city, which we print elsewhere. Here we suffer despite all our precautions, but there is no mitigation for the Turk's woe when he is snowbound, for his house is built with a frivolous disregard of cold.

The keen bright sunlight of publicity is beginning to beat upon the Brooklyn Park Commission, and this is not to be wondered at, especially as this Board is about the only one that sits back and smiles as the heads of other Commissioners have rolled off under the operation of the One-Head bill. It is the sudden stopping of the sale of the east-side lands that causes comment now. Whether certain rumors about peculiar real estate transactions are true or not, those persons who are in possession of the bottom facts will not tell. The delay in finishing the Brooklyn Bridge, the completion of which would affect the property about Prospect Park favorably, and the delay in selling these lands, are connected in the minds of many persons in an unpleasant manner.

gather at Ithaca at the next Commencement will probably see much to gratify and encourage them in the growth of the institution. In a talk with one of our reporters, to be found on another page, President White gives details of a part of the quiet work that has been going on within the last few months. Some of the experiments have been of a novel character. it is nonsense to suppose that a few railroad One man builds a chapel for the University on condition that attendance upon its exercises shall not be compulsory (this must have paralyzed the students when they heard about it), on earth, railroad and other. Second, these and another has established a fund to pay for preaching by a different man every Sunday. The students have rallied to show their appreciation of such liberality in pocket and re- that business, so that no monopoly can be ligion, and the chapel has been crowded at all maintained. Third, they teach that the irre-

Those alumni of Cornell University who

The managers and owners of hotels at Coney Island are bestirring themselves already, making preparations for the coming summer season, which will not open for two months yet. There are to be few changes, if any, at these beaches. There will be the same crowds on the piazzas, the same difficulties of getting a seat for dinner, the same clatter of dishes, the same banging of brass bands and the same cornet solos. At Manbattan great efforts have been put forth to preserve the beach from destruction and to induce the waves, by a series of jetties, to wash back the sand which they washed away a year ago. It is too early yet to tell whether anything has been accomplished in the way of restoration. It seems a pity that the west end of the island, about which litigation in the courts is still going on, must remain for another season without improvement.

Two bills recently introduced in the Assembly at Albany seem to cover jobs of the worst kind. One appoints a commission to superintend the rebuilding of Jefferson and Washington Markets; the other is for a commission to construct a new court house in the Twentyfirst Ward; together they provide for an expenditure of about \$800,000. The markets need many repairs or should be rebuilt; but the work can be done, as in the case of Fulton Market, under the supervision of the present city authorities at much less expense than the Assemblymen so lavishly propose. And as to the new court house, that scheme extravagance had a vogue which they never seems to be a case of spontaneous generation. had before and have never had since. Newshas asked for it, and the project has never come before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Here are more reasons why this city should no longer be governed from

PEACE ON THE RAILS.

Five men bave signed a certain paper. Thereupon the market price of \$5,000,000,000 of securities has changed; the cost of food to 15,000,000 of consumers has changed, and the prospective value of agricultural products raised by 20,000,000 of people has been affected. These five men appear to wield an enormous power. But it may perhaps be found that, after all, they are not so much the rulers as the subjects and almost helpless instruments of events.

These five persons represented the trunk lines, whose new compact as to freight and passenger rates has been published in detail. The five roads agree to fight no more, to divide their business on the basis of the traffic of 1880, and to submit disputed questions to arbitration. A little while ago they were taking freight to the seaboard at 12 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New-York, and now they are charging about twice as much; but the most violent anti-monopolist in the country does not complain of the rates now established as excessive. Indeed the lowest rate ever made in the very extremity of any railroad war, until within a year or two, was never so low as the rate upon which the companies now fix as a great advance, after a struggle of unprecedented severity. Truly, Mr. Vanderbilt appears to be right in saying that the recent struggle has taught railroad men how cheaply freight can be transported. But are the railroads altogether free in the matter? Why did they make no attempt to establish that which was the ordinary winter rate until last year? They have seen a tremendous decline in charges for transportation -a decline so great that, had their business of last year been done at the rates of a few years ago, their aggregate earnings would have been greater by at least \$75,000,000. Yet no one supposes that these companies, out of mere goodness of heart and boundless generosity, voluntarily bestowed this vast sum upon the public. They were not entirely able to prevent the decline. They are not now able to restore rates to the point at which they were maintained a very short time ago.

Like other kings, these monarchs of the railway world are to some extent at the mercy of events. The tremendous decline in rates was not wholly of their seeking, though it was upon their offer that freight was transported at the lowest rates. Since June last, a struggle has been in progress, until recently, which many have attributed with all its losses to the personal quarrels or the private speculations of one or two men, and yet those same men, in a broader and better sense, were mere instruments of events more mighty than themselves. They have made peace, also, not because it altogether suited them to pocket losses and affronts, but because events did not permit them to carry the struggle much fur-

The immediate causes of the railroad war of

facilities for handling freight here and elsewhere; and second, the construction of new railroads designed to share the large profits realized from transportation at the old rates. In 1879 and 1880, the railroads had been extraordinarily prosperous. Thereupon shrewd men calculated that, if large profits could be carned by roads costing \$150,000,000, in transporting freight between the sea and the lakes, profits could also be realized by roads costing a third or a quarter of that sum. The Lackawanna extension, the Ontario and Western, and the proposed projection of a Massachusetts road across this | public. State, were some of the fruits of this idea. But the law of gravitation is not more certain or irresistible than the law which impels capital into any branch of business which seems especially profitable. So, too, the building of elevators by the Erie and Pennsylvania, and the improvements at Baltimore and Boston, were merely inevitable consequences of the remarkable development of a profitable business in grain carrying. These things brought about, of necessity, a severity of competition in the present, and a prospect of greater competition in the future, against which railroad managers undertook to defend themselves by a war of rates.

In the settlement thus far, moreover, the managers have been impelled by almost irresistible power. There were stockholders and creditors, at home and abroad, who demanded a cessation of strife. There were great bankers, here and in Europe, who gave notice that they would refuse hereafter to recommend the securities of companies that persisted in the strife, and some of the companies were aware that they would be compelled before long to ask new financial arrangements. In a thousand ways the whole financial world pressed the managers to put an end to a struggle which could otherwise end only in ruin.

These events teach some lessons which legislators may well study. They teach, first, that monopolists have power to make rates to please themselves. The laws of trade and finance are more powerful than all the kings events teach that unusual profits in any business will inevitably be cut down, in a short time, by the gravitation of new capital into pressible force of competition, where legislation does not break its power, accomplishes more than any Congress or Legislature could have expected to accomplish by any act. Finally, they teach that the public has no occasion to fear the new compact which the railroad managers have made. It will either be used to give them unreasonable profits, or it will not. If not, the public need not complain. But if it establishes unreasonable rates and secures unreasonable profits, there will very soon follow a growth of facilities for transportation against which no combination can possibly sustain itself.

DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMY.

The spectacle of the Democratic newspapers of this State endeavoring to convince the people of this State that Democracy is to be regarded as the special champion of economy in the public affairs of this State would be more impressive were it not so intensely preposterous. People have memories. The State has records. These two facts are fatal to the theory of their party's relation to economy, which these papers would fain establish, What do the public records demonstrate? They demonstrate, and the people are well aware of the fact, that the expenses of Government have reached the highest figure under Democratic administration; that the years when Democrats were in full control in the Executive and Legislative branches of Government were the years when profligacy and papers which are the exponents of a party that not so many years ago robbed one of the sinking funds to obtain the money to satisfy the appetite of its hoards of barnacles, dead-beats and worse scoundrels, all standing up to their arm-pits in the public treasury, cannot now prate of Democracy's hunger and thirst after economy without insulting the intelligence of those whom they address, Just at present the Democratic organs are

finding an occasion for Iresh tirades on the party's zeal for economy in the proposition to erect a residence for the use of the Governor of the State. They characterize the billwhich, by the way, was introduced by a Democrat—as a dangerous raid upon the common purse, and want to know if the present Governor's residence, which has served the purpose of Governors Tilden, Robinson and Cornell, is not good enough for any of their successors. Now, we are not arguing that a new house should be built. The present residence has been seriously objected to on the ground that it furnished the occupant too much sewer gas for his health. But it may well be that all it needs is an overhauling by skilful workmen. The people are certainly not in the mood to do any unnecessary building just now. But this is wide of our present purpose. We desire simply to call attention to the fact that to speak of this matter is to revive a chapter in the career of the Democratic party which acts as uncommonly cold water upon its present economy pretences. The chapter to which we refer relates to the expense incurred by a Democratic Legislature in fitting up quarters for Governor Hoffman in what was then Congress Hall, adjoining the old Capitol. The amounts that were inserted in the Supply Bill on this account aggregated nearly, if not quite, as much as the entire sum spent in purchasing and improving the present Governor's residence. And all that the State had to show for its money was next to nothing. When Congress Hall came to be torn down, to make room for the new Capitol, what was there that stood for the vast expense incurred in making Governor Hoffman comfortable ?

We invite Democratic newspapers to answer this question, to explain what was done with the money appropriated to altering and improving Congress Hall, before they resume their ostentatious burning of incense on the altar of economy, and attitudinize as if they were not representatives of an organization which a few years since fitted up a residence for a Governor to the motto "darn the expense.

" HUNT THE RASCALS DOWN."

The correspondence between Attorney-General Brewster and the Government prosecuting officers in South Carolina, published in Friday's TRIBUNE, is likely to cause uneasiness among the "first families" in that State. If the Attorney-General's directions are obeyed many of the chivalry will be occupying scantily furnished apartments in the penitentiary before they are much older. The necessary steps to bring them to justice seem to have been taken wisely, and if the Government's faith in its officers has not been misplaced we are likely to have some exceedingly interest-

send to his assistance a lawyer who was a Democrat, who should aid him in prosecuting the election cases and thus relieve him of the charge that they were merely political persecutions. Mr. Brewster selected Mr. Dallas Sanders and asked him to go. Mr. Sanders at first declined, but when Mr. Brewster put his request on the ground of a personal favor Mr. Sanders reluctantly consented. He was chosen to go because he was a Democrat who could be depended upon to do his duty as a lawyer, and whose word would be respected by the

Since his departure a few weeks ago the contest between Smalls and Tillman for the seat in Congress from the Vth South Carolina District has been in progress before the House Committee on Elections. Mr. Brewster has been perusing the testimony, and its astonishing revelations have not unnaturally added to his zeal for a thorough application of justice. He writes to Mr. Sanders that it is his "determination to have these matters thoroughly investigated and closely pursued. "The right of suffrage must be protected, no 'matter who suffers." He adds: "I wish Mr. "Melton (the District-Attorney) to be told by you that I expect that he will prosecute forth-"with the most important persons who have "been concerned in these attempts to defeat honest elections by fraudulent or forcible means. I say the highest and most responsible people are those whom I desire to be first prosecuted and first pursued. There will be no example if insignificant persons are first "taken hold of. Those who stand high in the community and have thus ven-"tured to violate the law and encourage others to do it are the very persons to be first prosecued, and, if convicted, punished "in a signal way." That strikes right at the root of the evil in South Carolina. It is the responsible people who stand high in the community who have been the leaders in the ballot-box stuffing business. Mr. Sanders replies that precisely this has been done-the "strong-" est cases against the most important and influ-"ential men-not the little fellows-have been "taken." The trials will begin at the session of the Circuit Court which opens at Charleston on April 3.

It will be noticed that we assume in advance that the prosecuted persons are guilty. This is a somewhat unusual thing to do, but in this case it is based on the confession of the highest Democratic authority in the State. In April last Senator Wade Hampton said on the floor of the Senate: "We know that there have been irregularities and frauds, I admit it. "But I plend as justification the cruel wrongs "inflicted upon our people. Life and the State 'itself were at stake. My unalterable determi-"nation is to rectify as soon as possible these "wrongs which I have admitted." A few days later The Charleston News and Courier published an editorial article fully sustaining Mr. Hampton's confession, and said: "The peo-'ple will not put up with this kind of work 'any longer. The Democratic masses cannot be whipped or spurred up to the point "of taking the chances of the Albany Peni-"tentiary." This was simply saying that they had been taking the chances of the penitentiary in the past. It was for the purpose of avoiding the peril of these chances that the new election law was devised. The manner in which appointments have been made under that law shows how much Wade Hampton's pledge of rectifying election wrongs was worth. The men who have been chosen to execute its provisions are the old tissue ballot operators, who have been selected for the new dirty work because of their skill in the old. If the Government prosecutions are carried on with the vigor and thoroughness which Mr. Brewster requests, many of these new officials will be incapacitated for work for some time to come, and the Governor will have many vacancies to fill before his new law for stifling the vote of South Carolina can be put into running order. We sincerely trust that the Government's confidence in Mr. Sanders will be vindicated by the conviction of a large number of these able operators who have been so recklessly "taking the chances of the Albany Penitentiary." That will be the surest way of awakening the coascience of the South to the fact that trifling with the right of suffrage is

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The past week has been one of great ease in money, a general advance in prices, especially in stocks and grain, unusual activity in business, and extraordinarily low rates for ocean transportation. Notwithstanding low temperature and snow-storms, the weather at the West has been generally favorable to a large yield next summer, and the floods in the Mississippi Valley appear to be subsiding in ample time to permit a full yield of cotton, though much of the damage done cannot at once be repaired. But exports do not improve, and the labor difficulties appear to be increas-

The money market has been saved from inconvenience by the large disbursements of the Treasury week before last, and by the purchase of American securities on foreign account. Of the amount of such purchases, obviously, no valuable estimate can be made, but it is certain that two or three large houses have been executing considerable orders received by cable, and that some securities have been hipped to Europe by late steamers. It would be easy to overrate the importance of this movement, or to count too much upon its lasting, for it does not yet appear that it amounts to anything more than a repurchase of part of the stocks thrown overboard at the time of panic in France and stringency in London; but the transactions have nevertheless been timely and important in effect upon the money market here. The Treasury had actually disbursed to the banks on the 18th about \$1,700,000 in excess of the amount represented in their statement of that date, and the effect of its operations upon the bank averages for the week ending last Friday was to add \$1,410,614 to their reserves. As the reported increase of reserves was only \$175,500, it may be inferred that about \$1,200,000 was sent to New-England, in response to calls usual at this season. But late in the week the Treasury was drawing from the banks, so that their condition on Saturday night must have been less favorable than their report indicated by about \$1,450,000, on account of Treasury operations. The adverse rate of exchange at Boston indicates that the movement to New-England has continued. But it should cease by next Saturday, and the surplus reserve of the banks will doubtless be ample for the occasion. No gold went out last week, nor is any

likely to go so long as securities are moving eastward and the rate of interest in London is 3 per cent. The Bank of England now holds \$119,806,025 in gold, and the Bank of France \$172,038,800, If the condition of our foreign trade were as favorable as it was a year ago, gold would soon begin to come this way. But there is no improvement in ing developments soon. Some time ago the exports, nor the prospect of any. Cot- to be placed in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institu-

1881 were, first, the great development of United States District-Attorney at Columbia ton shipments last week were only thou, is now being east in broaze and will be delivered in wrote to the Attorney-General, asking him to 81,020 bales, against 110,007 last year, and the price was held steadily at 12.19 cents for middling uplands. At one time during the lar to the one which the Professor were when he was a week the low rates of ocean freight and a decline in prices stimulated an export demand for wheat and corn, but it was quickly checked by advancing prices. Grain was taken for ballast last week. At one time, the rate was only one penny per bushel-less than 75 cents per ton from New-York to Liverpool, Even cotten was taken at only \$3 50 per ton. This shows clearly the remarkable decline in American exports; the movement is so small that vessels compete with each other for freights even to the point of taking grain instead of ballast,

> The speculative cliques which have the mastery in the Western markets threaten to maintain high prices through the season. Of late they have been favored by exceedingly light receipts, and the visible supply of wheat is now 9,500,000 bushels less than it was a year ago, the supply of corn 3,300,000 bushels less, and the supply of oats 1,500,000 bushels less. There are reports, also, that the corn in eribs along the lines of the principal cornmoving railroads amounts to only 7,500,000 bushels, where over 25,000,000 bushels were held at this time last year. At some points in the West, where the failure of the crop was most complete, very high prices are now paid for corn to be used in feeding. Nevertheless, fresh vegetation will soon supply more economical food. The winter wheat still promises well, and there is said to be assured a large increase of acreage in cotton. But until the new crops begin to come forward, prices will be controlled with comparative ease by speculative rings. In part because the advance of prices

> has made living more costly, and in part because partial curtailment of work in some branches of industry has virtually reduced wages, the tendency to contests between labor and capital seems to be growing. In some cases, too, the manufacturers have found it impossible to maintain the prices of products, and have attempted a reduction of wages. The increase in number and activity of organizations of working-people is an evidence of dissatisfaction, and a sign which is usually followed by strikes of more or less importance The Lawrence strike threatens to spread to Fall River, and the miners of the anthracite region are taking much interest in the Cumberland strike; but it is to be observed that disturbance has thus far been almost confined to branches of industry in which a temporary suspension would do little larm. Directly or indirectly, most of them are traceable to the partial faiture of crops last year, and their causes would disappear with another season of general prosperity.

> Brooklyn people and their friends are regretting that the movement to endow the Public Library could not be accelerated sufficiently to secure the \$60,000 offered by Mr. George I. Seney on condition of completing the \$100,000 before March 1. The original plan is, however, in progress, with every prospect of success. This was to raise \$100,000 by subscriptions, which are made conditional on com pleting the sam before July. More than half the sum has been subscribed already. The Library, in Montague-st., under charge of Mr. Noyes, is in exeilent order and exceptionally well managed, Mr. Noves having shown rare talent both in cataloguing and is infusing a spirit of unusual courtesy among his assistants. Brooklyn will do well to foster such

F. inquires "if there is any law in force in this State which confers upon the trustees of an incorporated village the power to grant a license for the sale of intextcating liquors?" There is no law of such character, operating throughout the State. The general system, since 1874, has been that town and village licenses are granted by boards of commissioners of excise elected in the several towns; and a commissioner cannot also be president or trustee of a village. But we are not able to say that there may not be particular villages, in which, by force of village charter or some special law, the trustees can license.

PERSONAL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has gone to the bouth of France, by the advice of his physicians.

M. Rouzeaud, the husband of Madame Nilsson, died, it is said, intestate. That part of Madam Nilsson's fortune, therefore, which was deposited in the bank in his name will, according to French law, be divided with her husband's family.

Professor Wegmuller, the Munich sculptor, is hard at work at the monument of Baron Justus von Liebig, the eminent chemist, which will be erected in the Public Gardens at the Maximilian platz of Munich. It is of Carrara marble and over life size.

M. de Freveinet, the French Minister of Public Affairs, has declared himself a candidate for the next election to the Academy of Sciences. His claim is grounded on the publication of books relat-ing to engineering and the integral calculus. M. Paul Bert, the late Minister of Public Instruction, is also offering himself for election, but in the sec-

A week ago yesterday the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London, was so ill with gout as to be unable to appear in his pulpit. "To my own grievous disappointment," he wrote in a letter read by one of hi assistants, " my old disorder has come upon me like an armed man and laid me low. I cannot walk, or even stand, and the pain renders it difficult for me to think consecutively upon any subject. I entreat you to pray that this affliction may be greatly sanctified to me, and that it may be quickly removed. I am cheerfully hopeful that it is not so fierce an attack as others which I have suffered, and that I shall speedily be among you. Meanwhile to you all I wish Joy, and myself patience."

Of Mr. Longfellow's method when Professor of Modern Literature at Harvard, Dr. Edward E. Hale, one of his pupils, has given this account: "As it happened, the regular recitation rooms of the college were all in use, and we met him in a sort of parlor, carpeted, hung with pictures, and otherwise handsomely furnished, which was, I believe, called the Corporation Room.' We sat round a mahogany table, which was reported to be meant for the dinners of the trustees, and the whole affair had the aspect of a friendly gathering in a private house, in which the study of German was the amusement of the occasion. He began with familiar ballads, read them to us, and made us read them to him. Of course we soon committed them to memory without meaning to, and I think this was probably part of his theory. At the same time we were learning paradigms by rote. His regular duty was the paradigms by rote. His regular duty was the oversight of five or more instructors who were teaching French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese to two or three hundred under-graduates. We never knew when he night look in on a recitation and virtually conduct it. We were delighted to have him come. We all knew he was a poet, and were proud to have him in the college, but at the same time we respected him as a man of affairs."

Vienna, March 26.—The Oreal National States of the oreal states are the college, but at the same time we respected him as a man of affairs." VIENNA, March 26 .- The Grand Duke Vladimir

of Russia, and the Grand Duchess Marie, his wife, arrived here to-day. They were met at the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who cordially greeted them. They were taken to the Hofburg, and afterward drove in the Prater with the Emperor. A Court dinner was given in the evening, at which the Emperor and Empress and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess were present.

GENERAL NOTES.

Probably by way of prophecy, rather than in the hope of present fulfilment, The Picayune proposes that a bridge be constructed upon piles across the Mississippi at New-Orleans, and asserts that competent en-gineers have pronounced the scheme feasible. In the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania

the coke industry is growing with marvellous rapidity. In 1876 there were 3,260 ovens, three years later there were 4,114; to-day there are 8,101 in active operation, and contracts have been signed calling for the comple-tion of 800 more before the 1st of June.

Story's statue of Professor Henry which is

Washington some time next summer. Mr. Story was provided with a cast of Professor Henry's face, a bust executed by Clark Mills, and an academic gown simimember of the Princeton Faculty. The pedestat of the statue is to be of Quiney granite and the die of red bench granite from Maine.

The Mormon Elders who travel through the South disseminating their vile doctrines report an unusual number of converts in that part of the country and de clare that the present agliation against polygamy is making their work easy. It is to be hoped that they are only lying to keep their courage up, but there is reas for tearing that they tell truth. Several intelligent Southern newspapers have partly confirmed their statements by showing how easily their wiles might be ex-pected to mislead the dense ignorance of remote South-

A recent decision of a London court, though doubtless sound in law, is calculated to interrupt the onvenient custom which has long existed in the watch trade of leading watches to customers while their own are undergoing repairs. The mainspring of a watch thus aned was broken before it was returned. The tradesman naturally demanded payment for the injury claim had been satisfied, whereupon he was summoned in the City of London Court. The Commissioner held that the watchmaker in such a case has no claim unless he can prove that the watch was wilfully damaged, which is obviously impossible.

In an editorial upon the subject of mixed chools, The Richmond State, while disavowing any "unkind feeling for the black man because he is black," ands the following bugle note: "We pledge you, white tather and white mother, that as long as there is light in in arm and hand in hand with your child." This is fine at ambiguous. It does not appear whether reference is made to the light which God made or to that spiritual light which the first families of Virginia are chiefly instrumental in dispensing. If the former be meant, The Richmond State has undertaken a prodigious contract, while if the latter only is referred to it may be remarked while if the latter only is rejected that that particular species of illumination is being rapidly extinguished, and the contract will presently expire by limitation.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The political campaign is beginning to take hape in several States. Conventions have been called Verment, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arkansas, Nevada ad California.

The Ohio Democrats are Beginninig already o talk about candidates for Governor in 1883. Con essman Converse, of the Columbus district, is received some of the benefit of this premature boom.

The Governor of Illinois says that one of his easons for calling the Legislature together in extra sesion is that it may appoint a commission to revise the criminal code of the State. There are said to be many defects in these laws the correction of which requires

An earnest fight is being made in Arkansas for the control of the Democratic State Convention, which meets June 15. The Debt-Paying faction controls the machinery of the party, but the Repudiators have a najority of the voters with them. The prospects now avor a split in the party and the nomination of two In order to make the Kentucky Congress

cional Districts as safely Democratic as possible it has been found necessary to end the political prospects of come of the present Representatives from the State. ongressinen Turner and McKenzie are put in the same strict, and Congressman Waite, the only Republican presentative the State now has, is thrown into Con-essman Thompson's district.

A bill forbidding the use of intoxicants by tate, district, county, city and town officers of the State now illustration of the fact stated recently by The Vicksburg Hereld that "the Democratic party has always been a liquor party and doubtless will continue sofficially anti-temperance to prevent the accomplishment of Ut plan designs."

The attempt to revive the prohibitory law of 1869 in Massachuseits by submitting it to a vote of the people, is declared unconstitutional by a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. The following opinion of Judge Cooley, in his work on "Constitutional Law," is quoted in support of the committee's view; "One of the settled in x ms in constitutional law is, that the power conferred mon the Legislature to make laws cannot be delegated by that department to any other body or authority."

A good start has been made by the Georgia Independents, judging from the platform of principles issued by the party committee. This demands an honorable payment of all honest debts, State and National, declares gold and silver to be the money of the Constitu-tion, and that all paper issues should be redeemable in coin, placos allegiance to the National Government above that to the State Government, favors a tariff that gives protection to home industries, and asks for free schools. As seen as the State Convention is held and a ticket non-imated, an energetic canvass of the State will be made of this platform.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A DEMONSTRATED TRUTH. Warner Miller appears to be quite able to take care of himself in the Senate.

A FEELING POLITICIANS HAD BEST NOT TRIFLE

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) It is easy for dippant men to sneer at the concry, to impead the natives, to belie the acts of the ood President whose diagering death drew to his bed the sympathics of the civilized world and the tender and President whose lingering death drew to his bedde the synpathies of the civilized world and the tender fection of his countrymen; but to all that ingenions a lee can surgest a great people rises and says: "We will him." It is enough. If politicians, skilled in the inor, meaner acts that gag the uiterance of a party do sind the will of a caucus, think they can safely trific that his swelling tide, which sires whenever a name is breathed, they are welcome to yit on. They might as well try to dyke out the sea and imp dry the ocean as put their machine with its crew the brakes to any contest with these overflowing aters. We are dealing with the simple facts of the current day, with the passing history of popular events, o poil is needed, no election, no contest at the primarles, o wrangling conventions. Let the men, Staiwarts and had not, who have thoughts of meddling with the Gardiann after column of mames in The Press for Betty and to liany. Does anybody remember, for instance, how any encent subscriptions there were for the Grant and and what a rush there was by the people to add circlinte nites to the offering where rich men were using in of their abundance by the \$5,000 check? Let unders read of Mason petitions by the mile, with half million signers—enough to carry the bixeest state. In

SENATOR MILLER'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

From a Washington Letter to the Parladelphia Press.
The incident of Senator Morgan's interruption of Senator warner Miller, when the latter had just begun ans maiden speech, to endeavor to disconner him with a stale fling at "wood-pulp," enlided out in behalf of Senator Miller the chivairy of the Senate in a very marked degree. The mandness with which the heart of Senator made it an occasion to refute the unkind things that have stor more than a year been said about the relation of American paper-makers to the general good, called out many congratulations. It was a strong speech throughout, and delivered extemporaneously and in a clear, resonant tone, and it was listened to with flattering interest. Among the Senators who came to shake hands with their new comrade at its close were Anthony, Aldrice, Saunders, Rollins, MacMillan, Sherman, Anetts Cameron, Mitchell and, notably, Lapham, Senator Miler's gray-baired colleague, who came up, like a single parent, with a face whose beaming expression said, "Bless you, my boy." A goodly munder of members strolled paternally in from the other end of the Capital to hear their late comrade—chiefly leading tariff menamong them Messers, Kelley, Hiecock, Skinger (his successor in the House), McKinley, Robeson and Chase, the handsome quaker names from Rhode island, but they were sent for to come back and vote before the speech was done. SENATOR MILLER'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MISS ADA CAVENDISH AS LADY TEAZLE. American play-goers who remember the in-

tellectual power, the fervent feeling, and the brilliant ar, tistic execution that marked the acting of Miss Ada Cavendish will read without surprise, though not with out pleasure, such tributes as these, which have been given, by London papers, for her fine impersonation of Lady Toutie. The Pull Mall Gazette says: "Miss Caven, dish as Ludy Teazle charged the character with an amount of animal spirits the effect of which was magical." The Morning Post adds : " In the screen scene the netress was at her best, her contrition was expressed with such mingled dignity and humility, and with such tender earnestness, that the beauty and truth of the representation were universally feit." The Globe thinks that "Miss Cavendish has won a right to be regarded as one of the best, if not the best Lady Teazle.' The testimony of The Duily News views is that " Miss Cavendish's dignity, simplicity, and genuine tenderness in the screen scene created a powerful impression, the netress's handsome presence adding to the effect of this very fine piece of acting." The Duly Chronicle states that "Miss Cavendish's acting was touching in its womanly tenderness; the broken accents in which she made her confession to Sir Feter, and the faitering step with which she went weeping from his presence, were touches of a high dramatic instinct, and they gave a dignity to the situation which endured to the end." The Fra concurs, saying: "Miss Cavendish's share in the screen scene is magnificantly rendered. Shame and remorse are here represented with wonderful skill, and, as with broken accents she tells the story of her temptation to her husband, and staggers sobbing from the room, there are evidences of emotional power that touch our warmest sympathies and win our heartiest admiration." And The Theorical World gives assurance that "Miss Cavendish is certainly entitled to rank with the very best representatives of the frivolous, but warm-hearted young wife."

These testimontals, called from a numerous collection that "Miss Cavendish's acting was touching in its

wife."
These testimonials, called from a numerous collection of them, only confirm the judgment long since expressed in this journal, that Miss Cavendish is essentially as